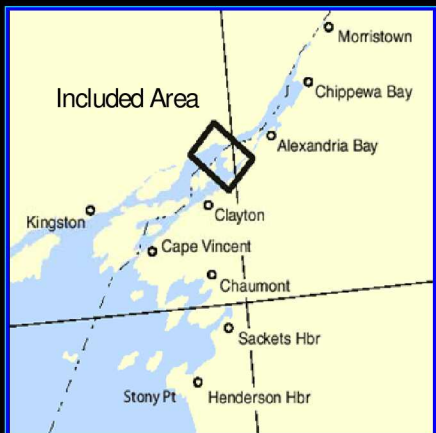


BookletChartTM

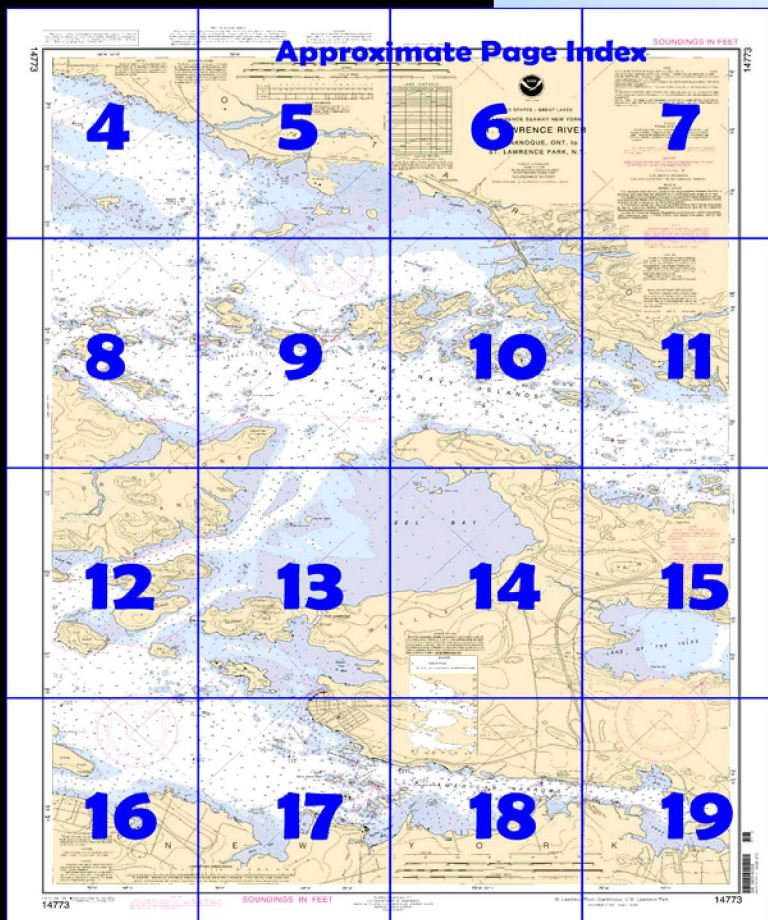
St. Lawrence River - Gananoque, Ont. to St. Lawrence Park, NY

(NOAA Chart 14773)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☒ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ☒ Print at home for free
- ☒ Convenient size
- ☒ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☒ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ☒ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(162) **Canadian Middle Channel** branches W from the main vessel course at Ironsides Island and leads through the Thousand Islands on the Canadian side of the International boundary, thence between Wolfe Island and Howe Island and into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. The channel is marked by lights and buoys.

Speed limit

(163) There is a speed limit of 9.5 knots (10.9 mph) over the ground for all vessels over 40

feet (12.2 m) in length in the Canadian Middle Channel and adjacent waters.

(164) Above Ironsides Island, Canadian Middle Channel leads past the SW end of Grenadier Island, thence through Raft Narrows along the mainland. The main channel through the narrows is crossed by a fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 120 feet. Above the narrows, the

channel divides around Wood Island, along the N side upbound and the S side downbound. Thence the channel leads between Wallace Island and Ash Island, SW past **The Navy Islands**, Navy Islands, The 14773 and through the S part of **The Lake Fleet Islands** Lake Fleet Islands, The 14773 to a point N of The Punts, Punts, The 14774 thence S of Leek Island and into the deep wide water between Wolfe and Howe Islands. Charts *1437, 14772

(196) **Swan Bay** and **Brown Bay** are shallow inlets about 2.5 statute miles (2.2 nm) above Cherry Island on the SE and NW sides of the **American Narrows**, respectively. During the summer, gasoline is available at a small marina on the NE side of Swan Bay. In 1977, the reported depths were 3 feet (0.9 meter) in the approach and 6 feet (1.8 meter) alongside.

(197) **Thousand Islands Bridge**, a suspension span with a clearance of 150 feet (45.7 meters), crosses the narrows just W of Swan Bay.

(198) **Niagara Shoal**, covered 3 feet and marked on the N side by a lighted buoy, is on the SE side of the narrows 1.5 statute miles (1.3 nm) above the bridge. Coming out of the narrows at the upper end of Wellesley Island, the vessel route passes SE of **Granite State Shoals**, marked by a light, and NW of **Rock Island Reef**, marked by a lighted buoy.

(199) **Fineview, N.Y.**, is a small settlement on Wellesley Island just below Granite State Shoals. A dock at the settlement is suitable for skiffs only because of many rocks off the end. In 1977, the reported depths were less than 2 feet (0.6 meter) alongside.

(200) **Thousand Island Park**, Park, Thousand Island 14773 is a private summer resort at the upper end of Wellesley Island. In 1977, the resort dock had a reported depth of 10 feet (3 meters) alongside, but the dock approach from the river channel is narrow and obstructed by numerous rocks.

(201) **Fishers Landing, N.Y.**, is a settlement 0.8 statute mile (0.7 nm) SE of Fineview on the W side of **Mullet Creek Bay**. Marinas can provide gasoline, ice, some marine supplies, and launching ramps. Forklifts can haul out craft to 5 tons for hull and gasoline engine repairs. In 2002, depths of 6 to 12 feet (1.8 to 3.5 meters) were reported available at the berths.

(203) A marina on the E side of **Spicer Bay**, about 1.2 statute miles (1 nm) E of Little Round Island, provides gasoline, water, ice, electricity, some marine supplies, and a launching ramp. A 12-ton fixed lift can handle 36-foot (11-meter) craft for hull and engine repairs. In 1977, the reported controlling depths were 4 feet (1.2 meters) in the approach and 5 feet (1.5 meters) alongside the berths.

(204) Clayton, N.Y., is on the SE side of the St. Lawrence River about 20 statute miles (17.4 nm) below Lake Ontario. **Grindstone Island** is in midriver NW of Clayton, and Washington Island is close to shore NE of the village.

(205) A causeway connects Washington Island to Clayton. The fixed span near the island end of the causeway has two 33-foot (10.1-meter) openings, each with a clearance of 6 feet (1.8 meters).

(206) Clayton is a **customs port of entry**.

(210) Several marinas at Clayton and on Calumet Island provide gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, and launching ramps. Lifts to 30 tons and a 50-ton marine railway that can handle 65-foot (19.8-meter) craft are available for hull, engine, and electronic repairs. Mast-stepping service is available at Calumet Island.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Pump-out facilities

Corrected through NM Sep. 25/04
Corrected through LNM Sep. 14/04

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.
Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Watertown, NY WXN-68 162.475 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.154" northward and 1.180" eastward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

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No copyright is claimed by the United States Government under Title 17 U.S.C. However, other nations may claim intellectual property rights on the compilation of data depicting the foreign waters shown on this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "I" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

SPEED REGULATIONS See U.S. Rules and Regulations for U.S. waters, 33 CFR Part 401, carried in the Seaway Handbook.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum).....243.3ft.
Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

NOTE C SEAWAY NOTES

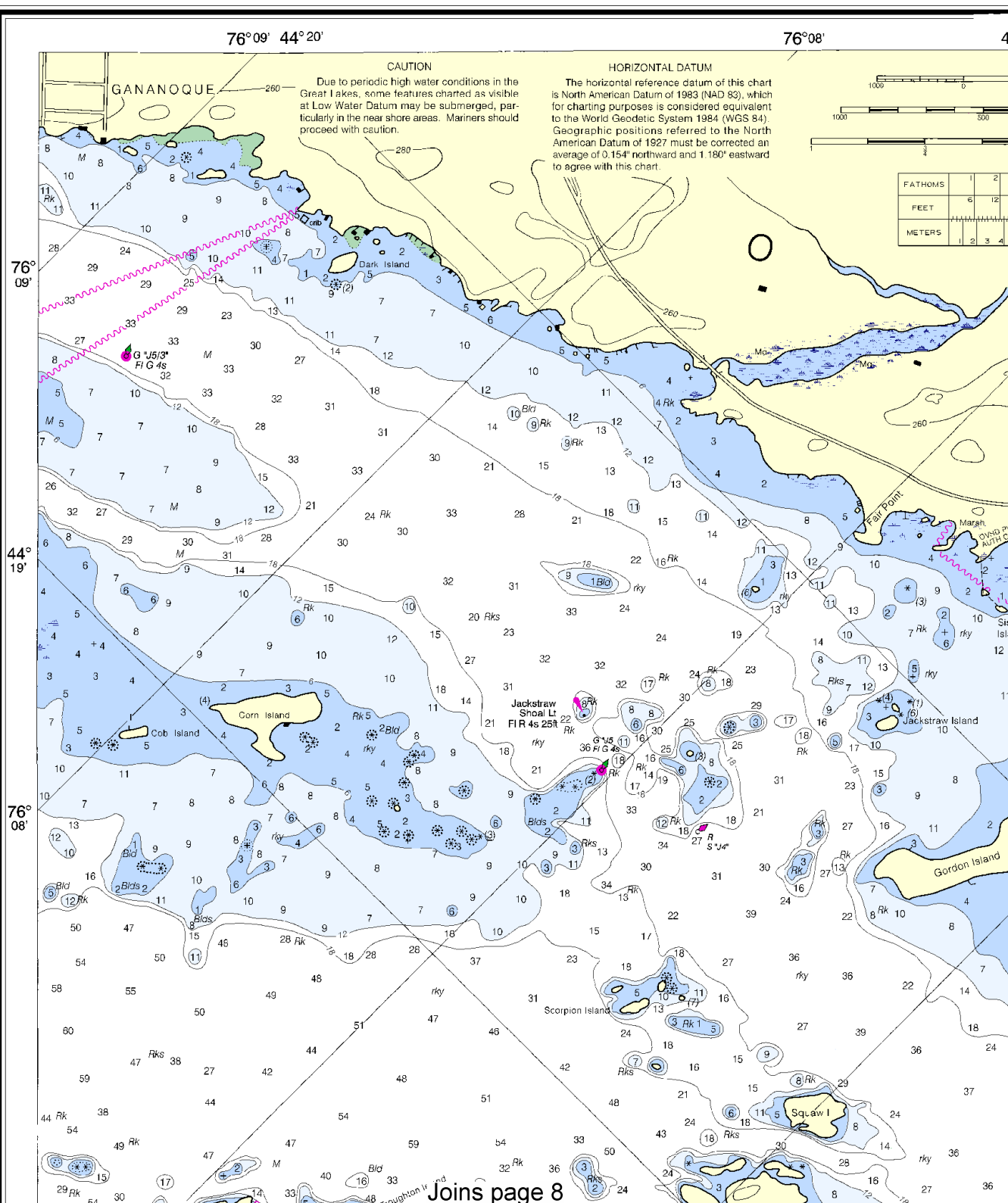
The improved channels and canals in the deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie are designed for a controlling water depth of 27 feet. The loaded draft and speed of vessels in any part of the deep waterway shall be controlled by the Master according to the vessel's individual characteristics, and its tendency to list or squat, so as not to strike bottom.
In the Seaway canals the maximum permitted draft will be currently prescribed by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation.
For the St. Lawrence Seaway Regulations and Circulars, special equipment, radio frequencies used in Traffic Control and related information refer to THE SEAWAY HANDBOOK.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

14773

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. N-Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, help@OceanGrafix.com.



4



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

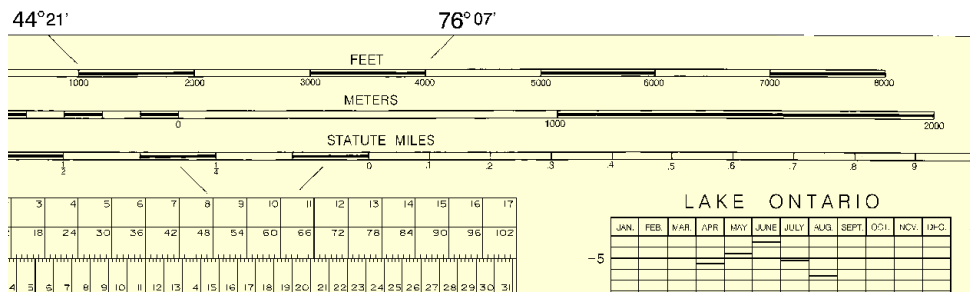
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COPYRIGHT

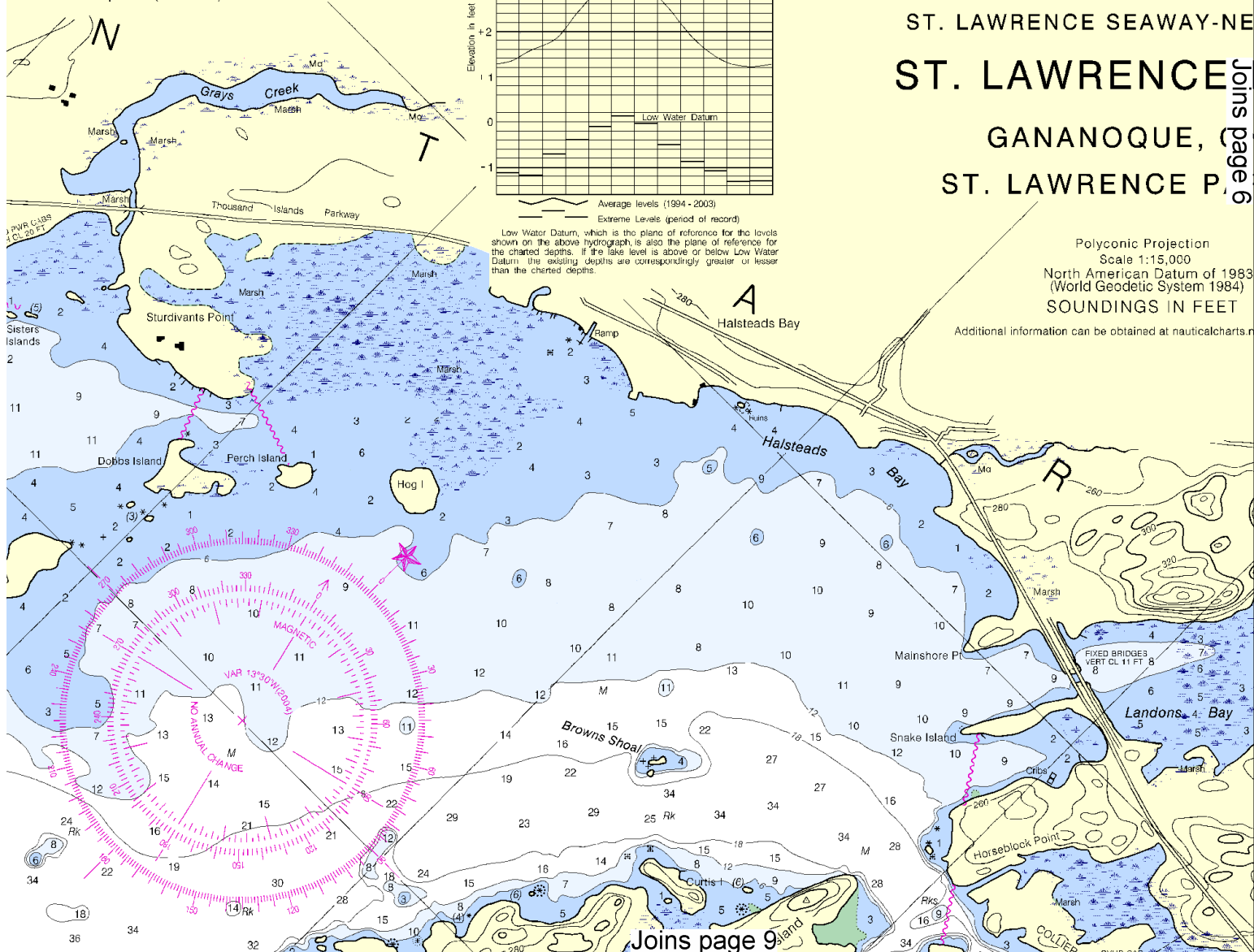
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Formerly LS 116, 1st Ed., 1945 KAAP 1021



POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

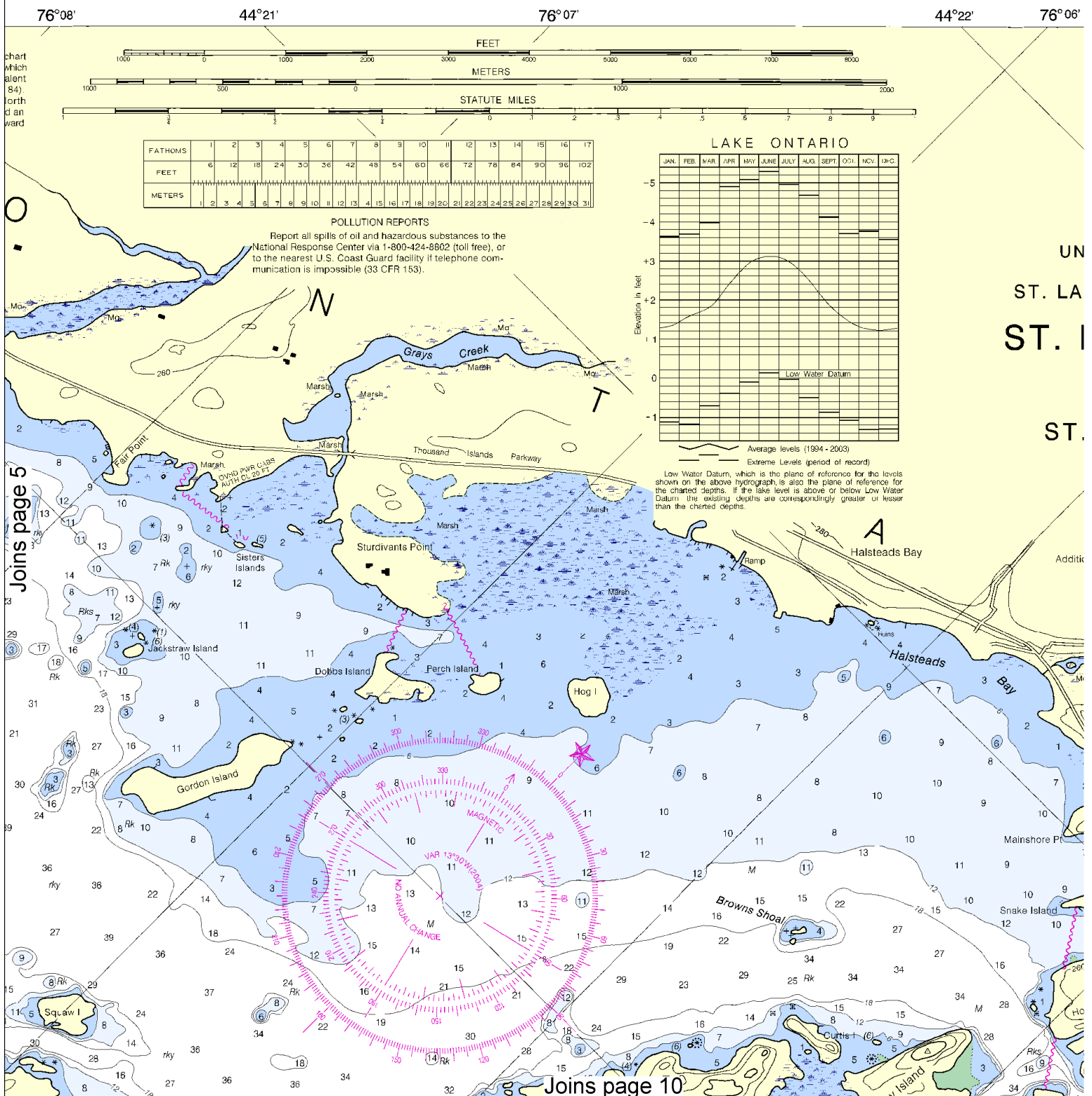
ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent NOAA at 1-800-684-6683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, or fax at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

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Formerly LS 116, 1st Ed., 1945 KAAP 1021

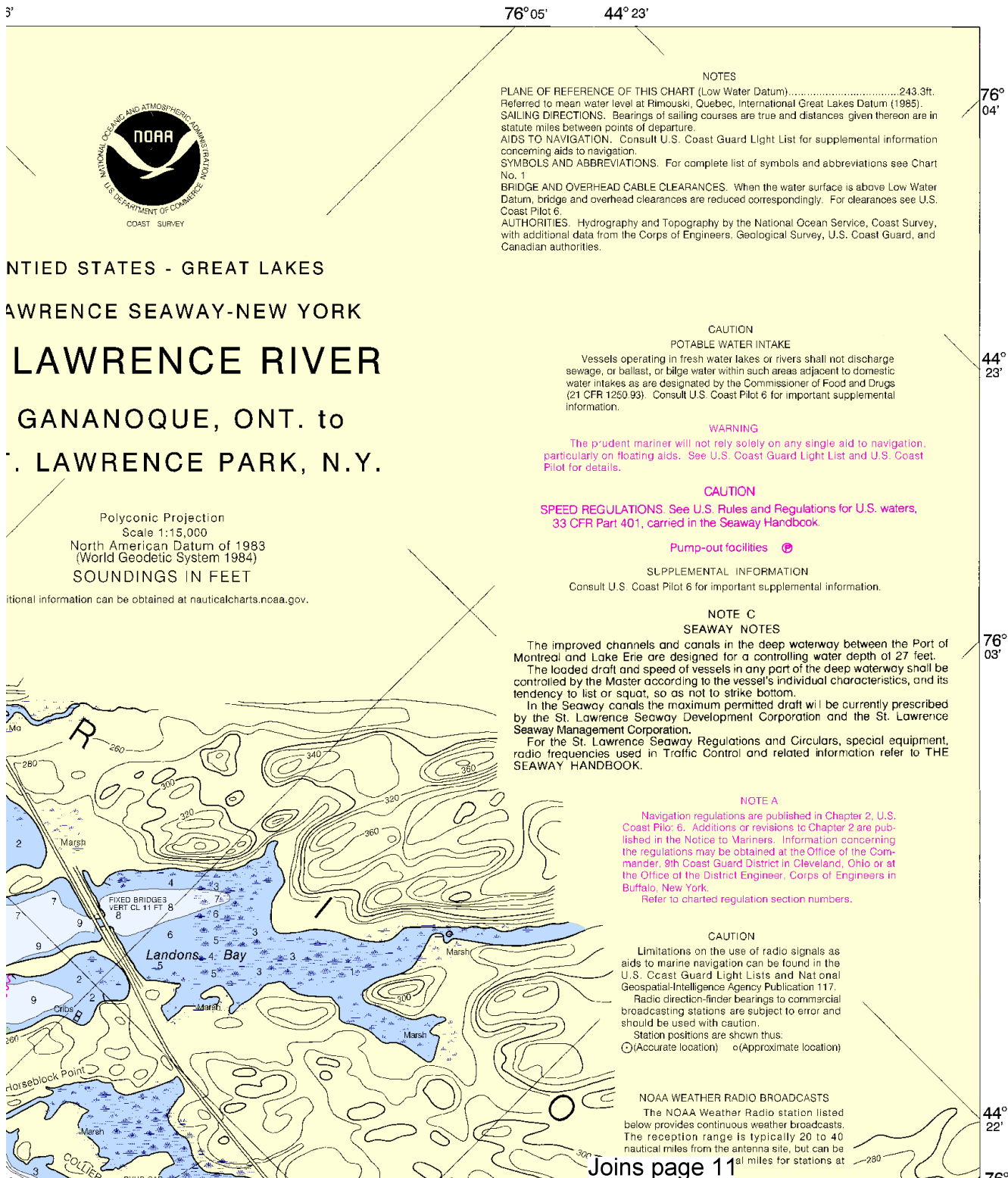


Printed at reduced scale. — SCALE 1:15,000 — See Note on page 5.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

14773



This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0110 1/29/2010.

7

Joins page 4

76° 08'

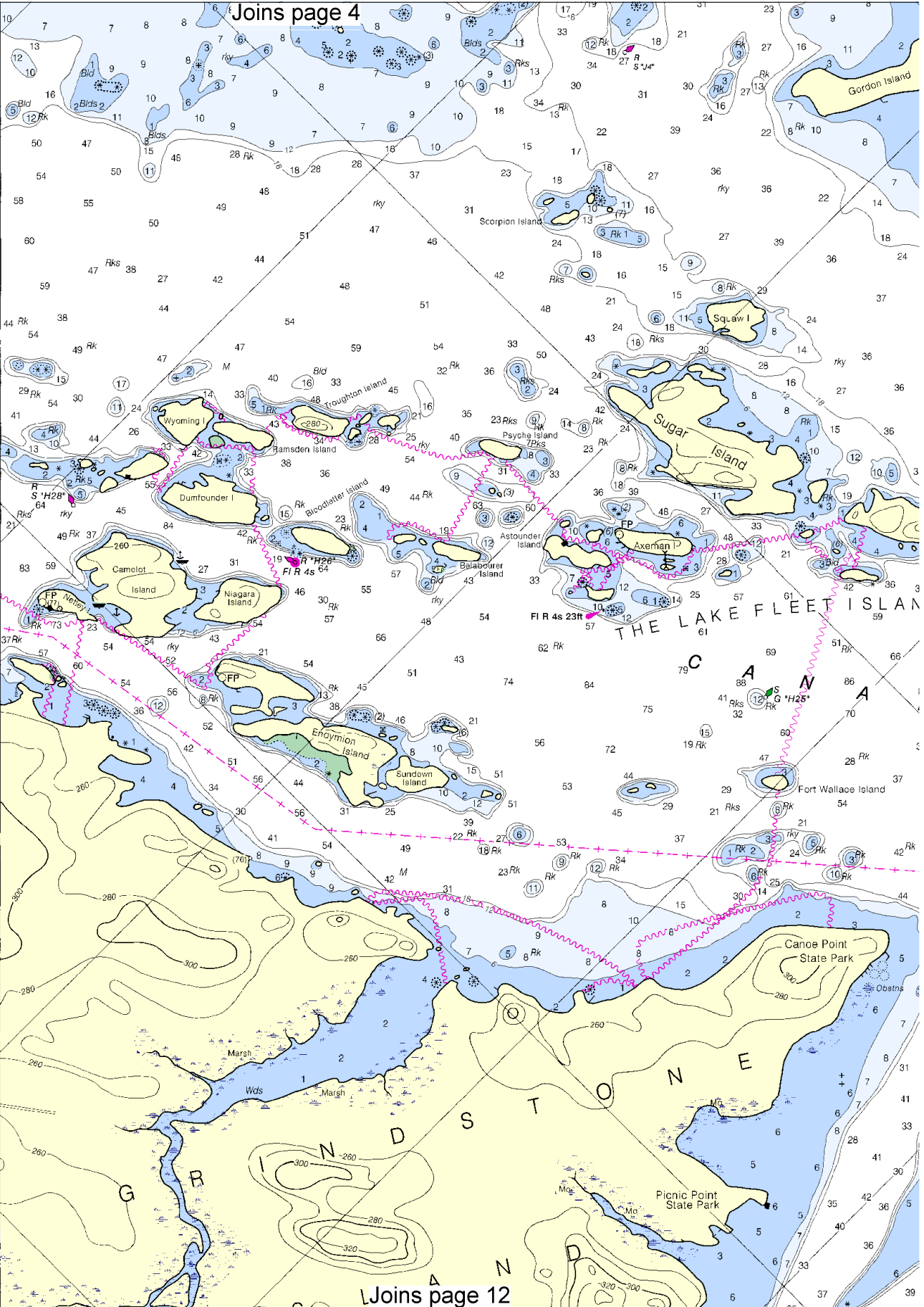
44° 18'

76° 07'

JOINS CHART 14774

76° 06'

44° 17'



Joins page 12

8



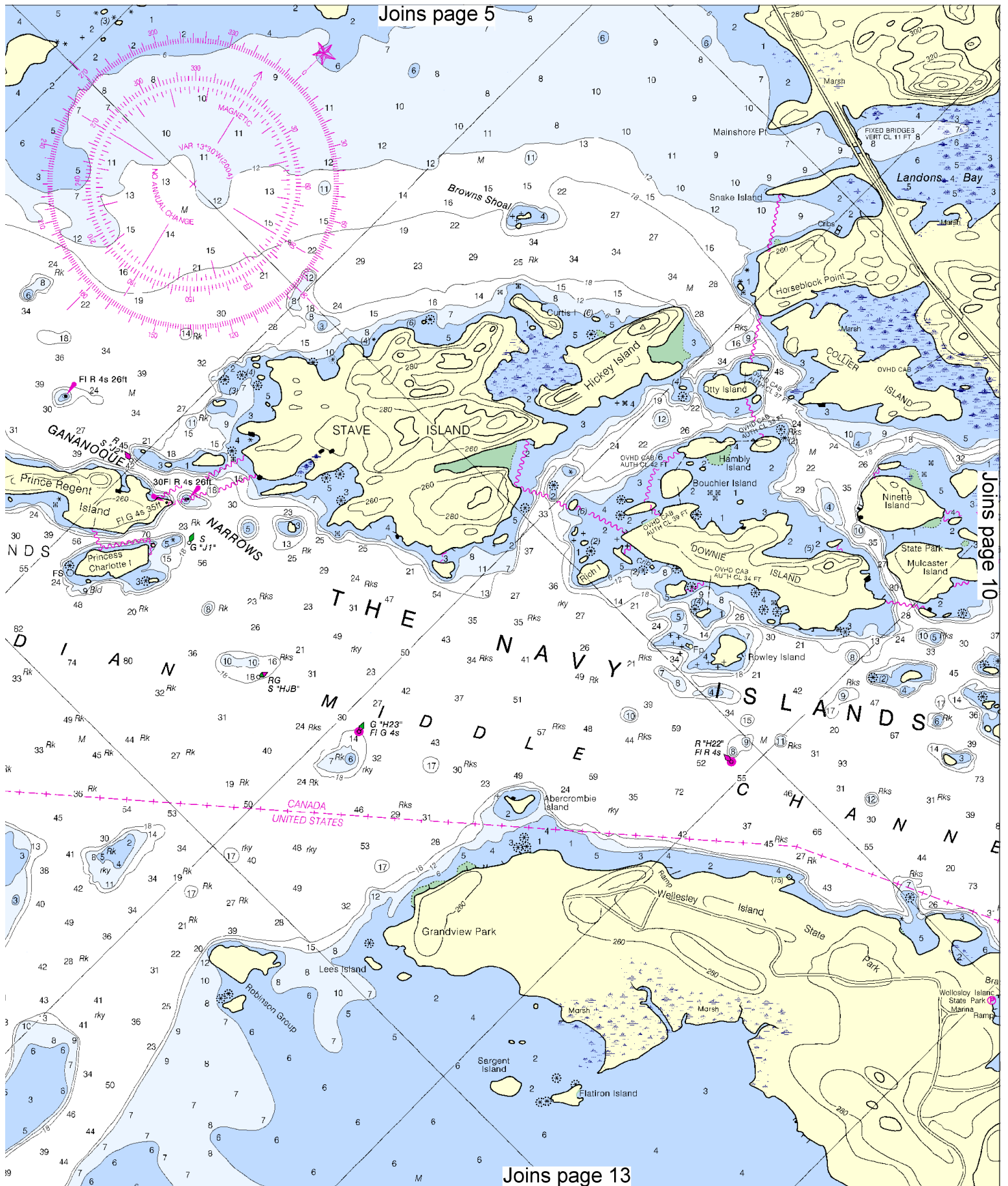
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See Note on page 5.

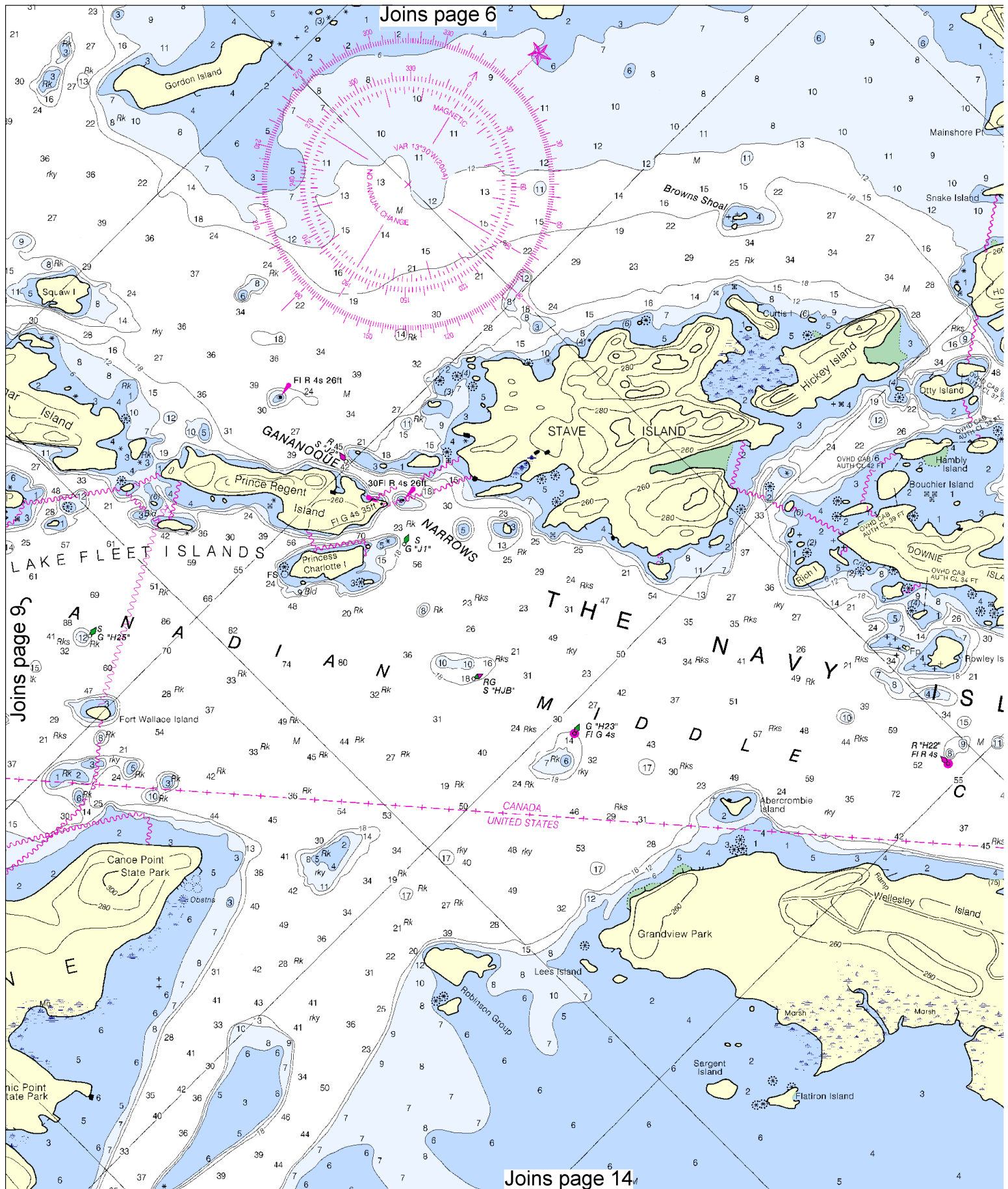


Joins page 5



Joins page 10

Joins page 13



10



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot: 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York.

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Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Watertown, NY	WXN-68	162.475 MHz
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44°

OINS CHART 14772

Joins page 15

Joins page 8

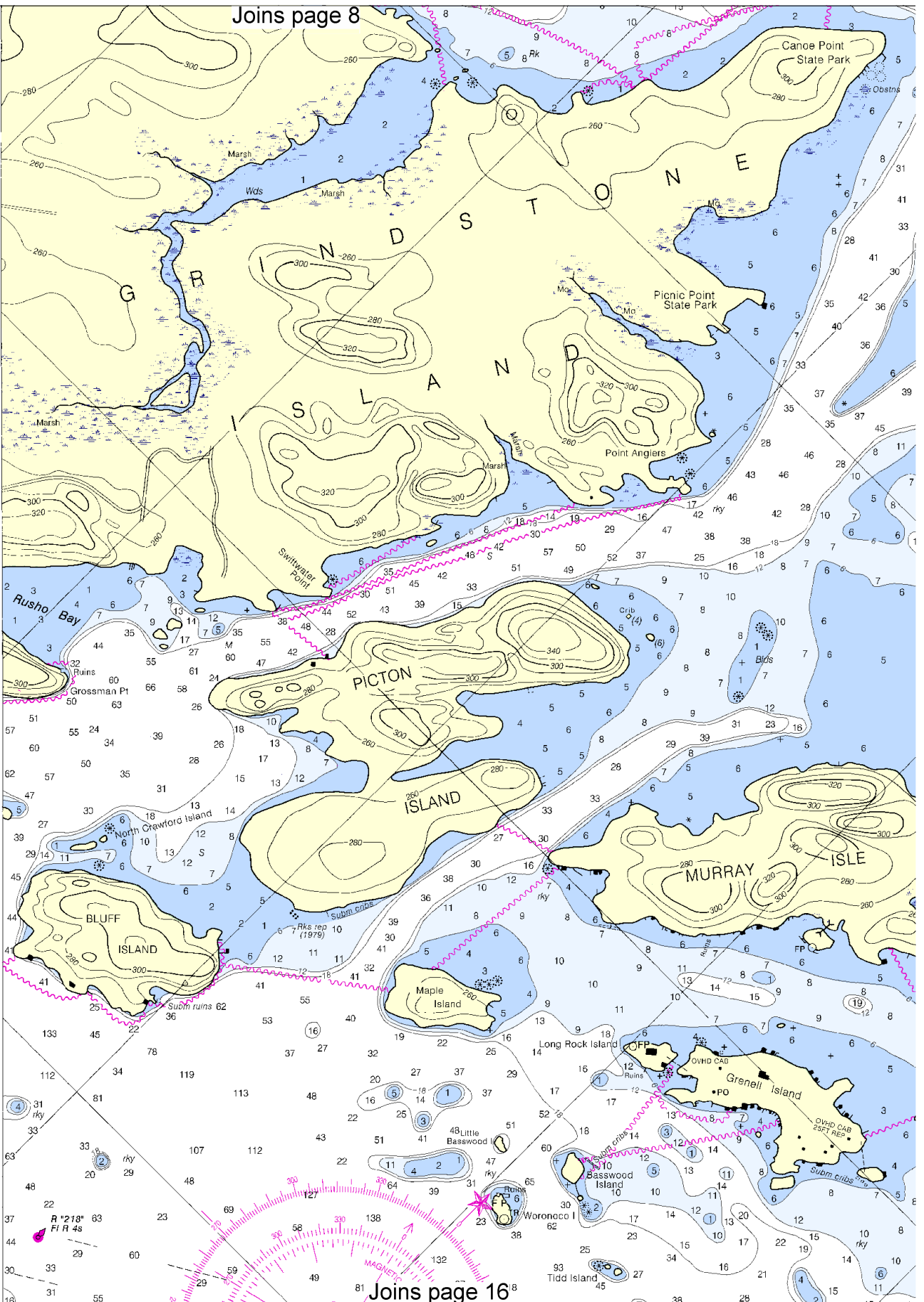
76° 06'

44° 17'

76° 05'

44° 16'

76° 04'



Joins page 16

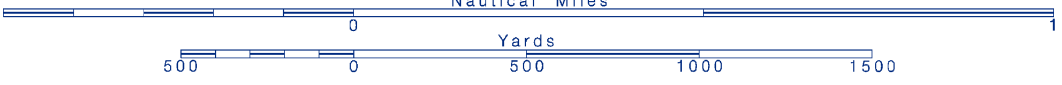
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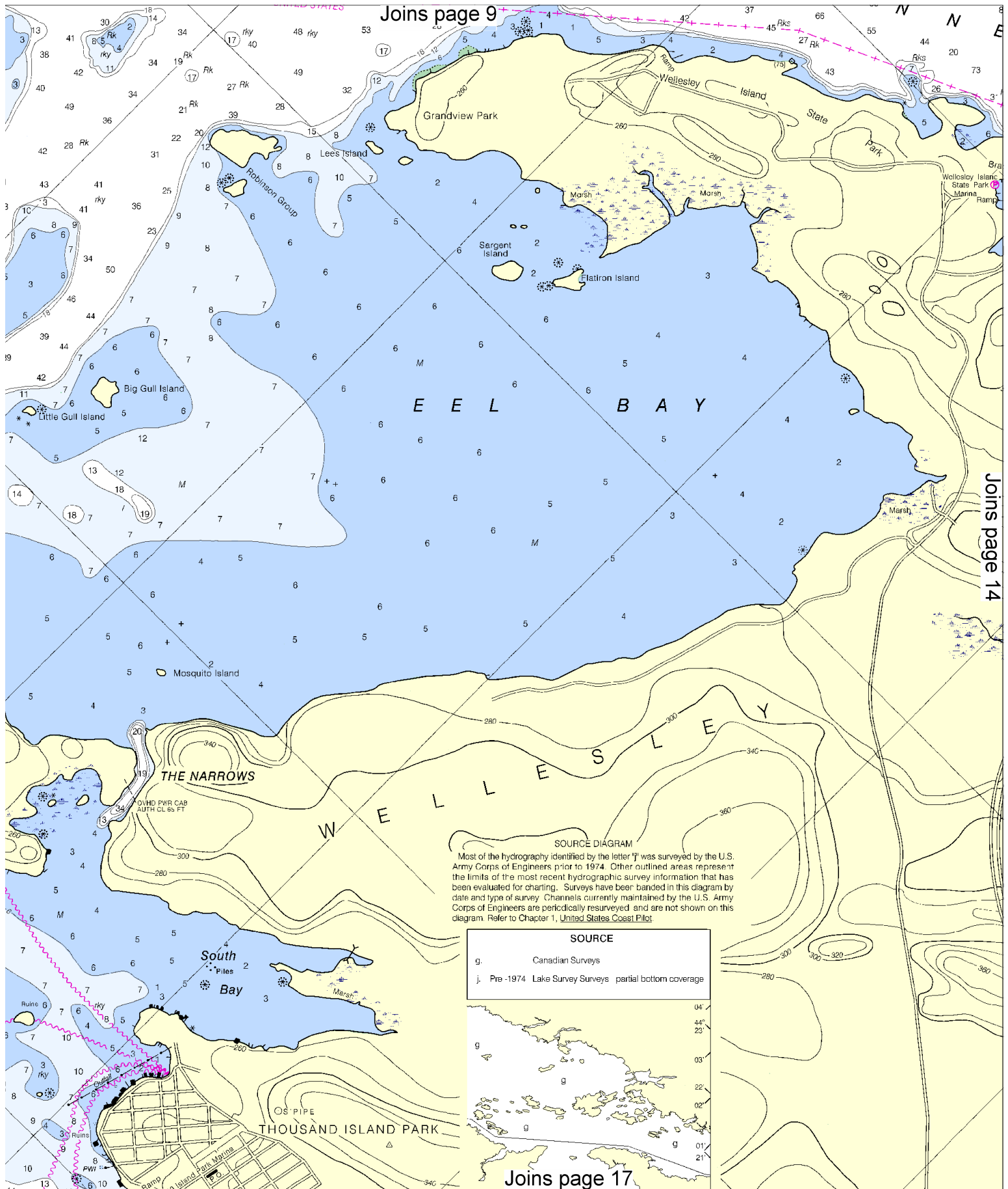


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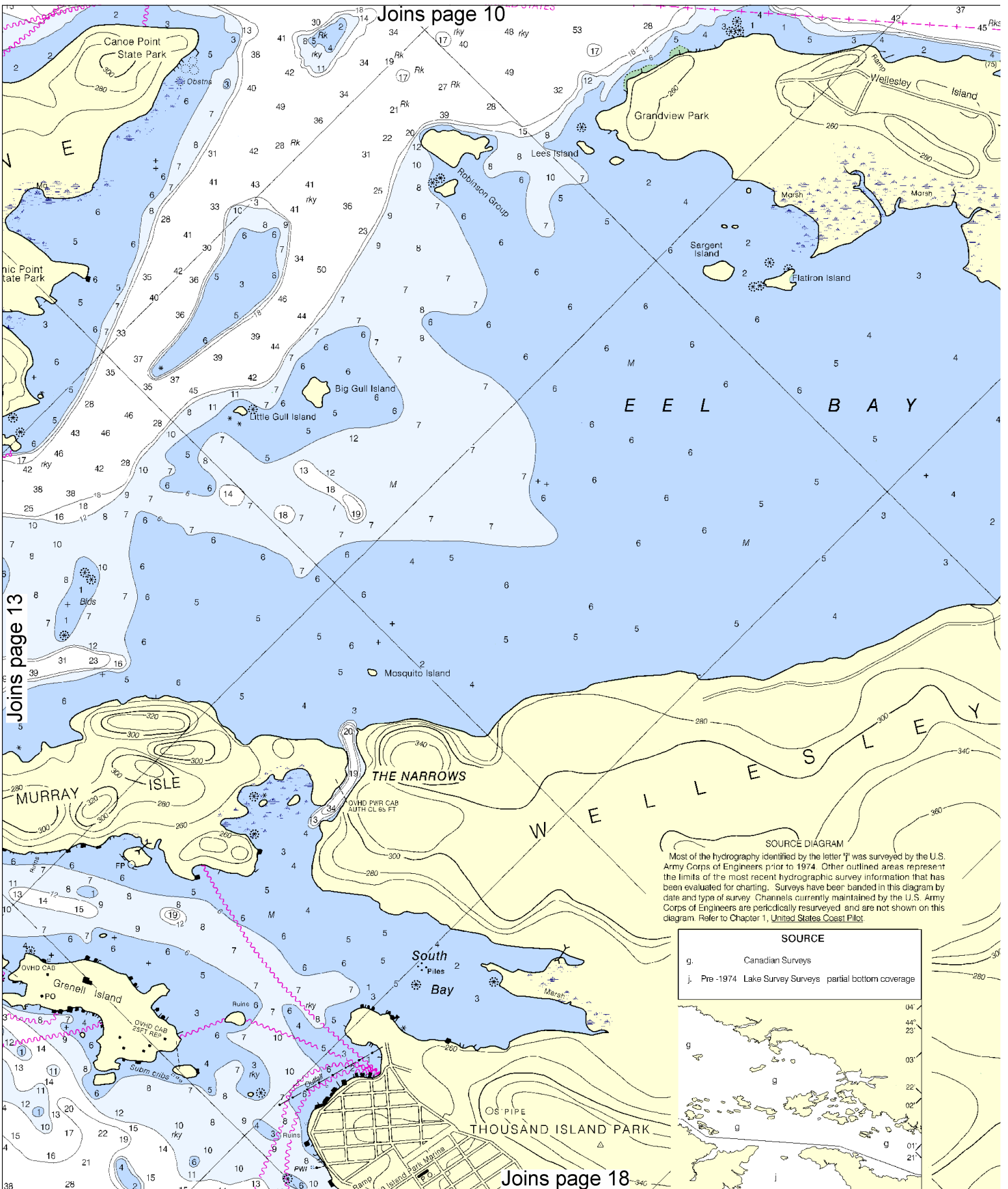
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See Note on page 5.





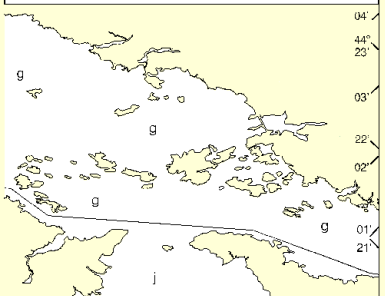
Joins page 10



Joins page 13

SOURCE DIAGRAM
Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "I" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE	
g.	Canadian Surveys
j.	Pre-1974 Lake Survey Surveys partial bottom coverage



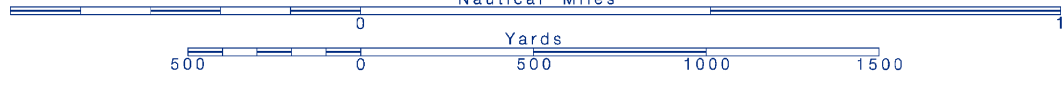
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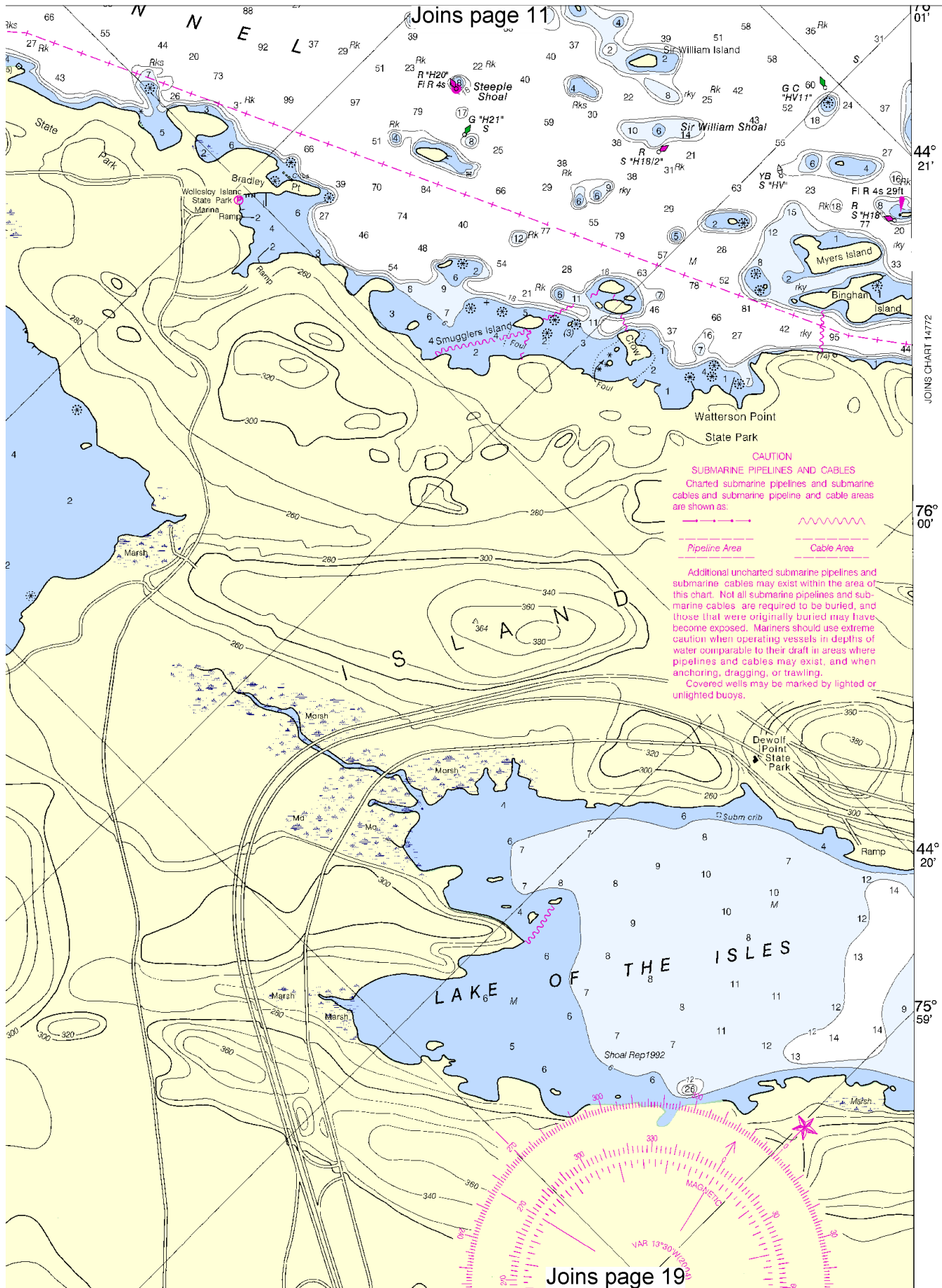


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





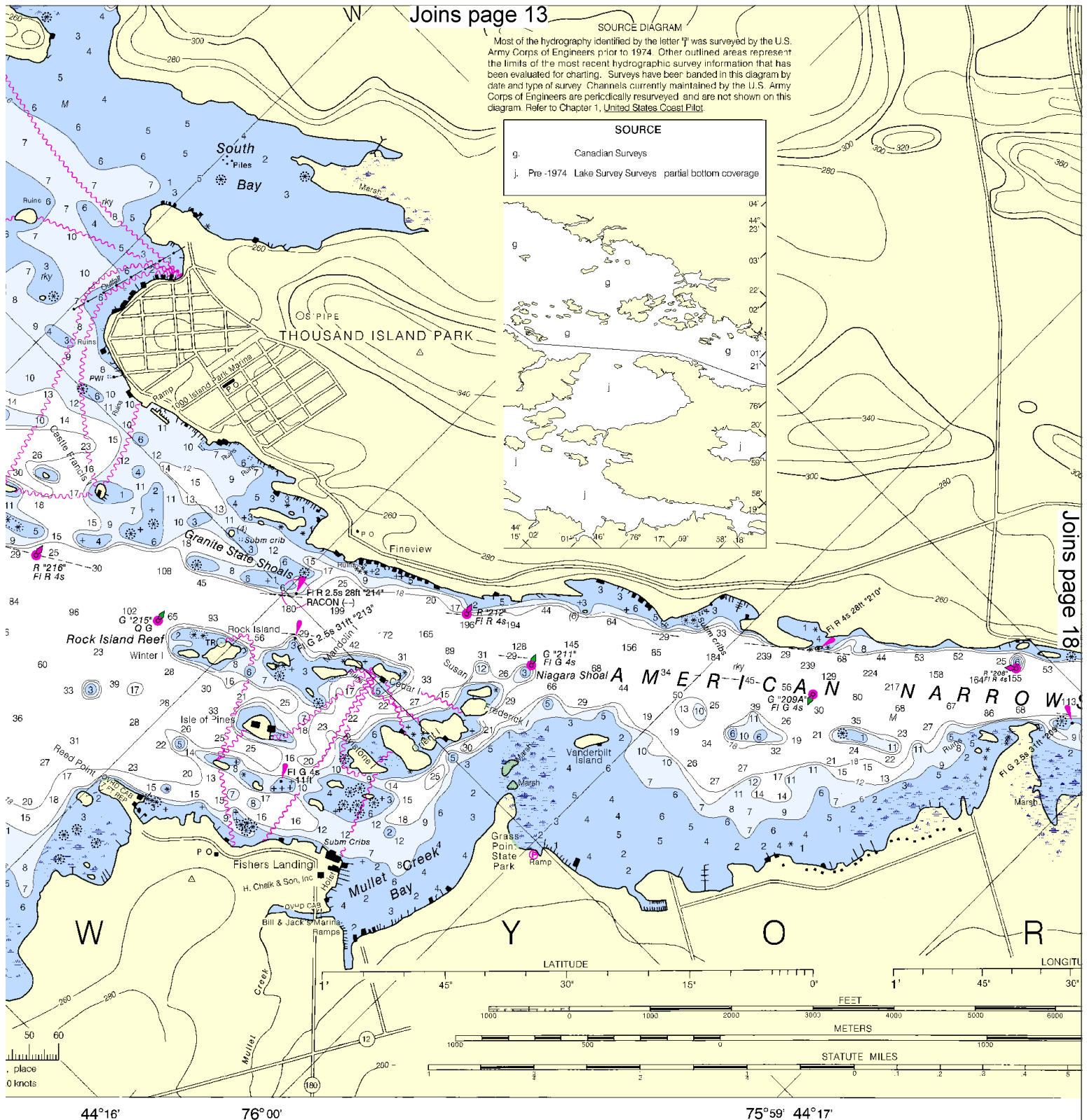
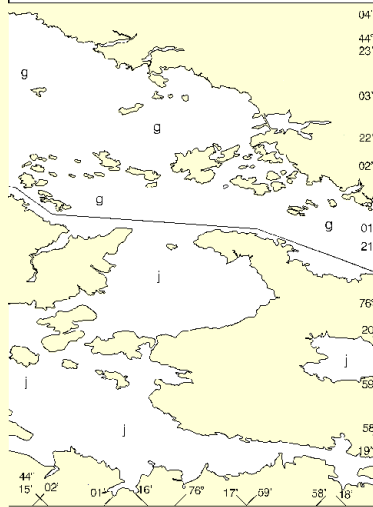
44° 01'
44° 21'
76° 00'
44° 20'
75° 59'

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter 'I' was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Other outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

SOURCE

- g. Canadian Surveys
- j. Pre-1974 Lake Survey Surveys partial bottom coverage

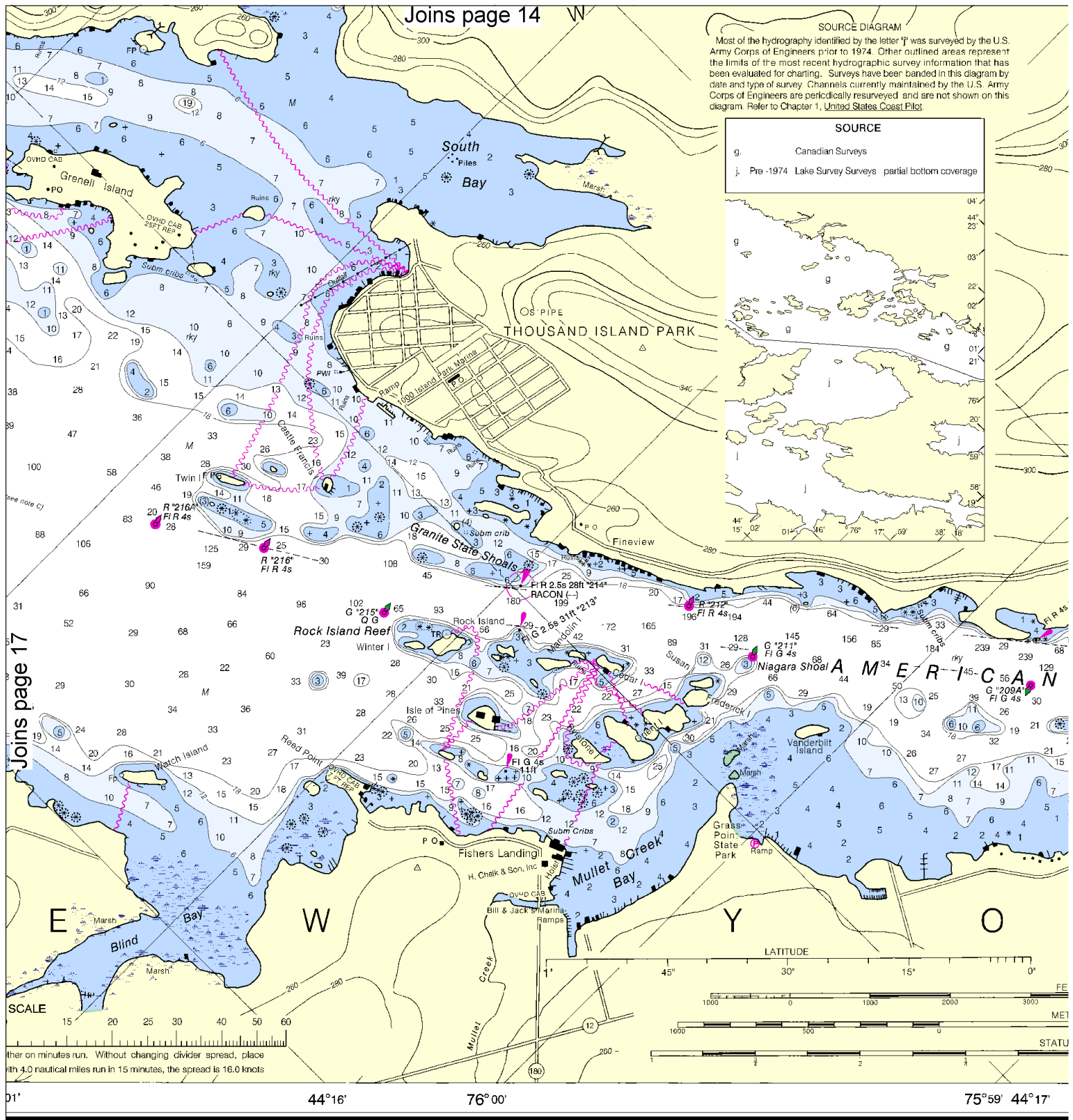


Joins page 18

GS IN FEET

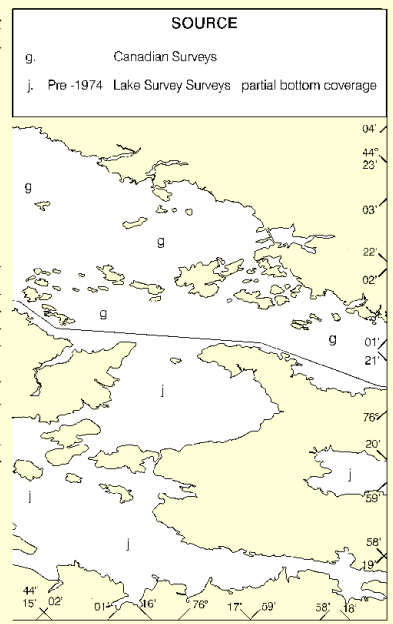
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

St



SOURCE DIAGRAM

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Joins page 17

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

18

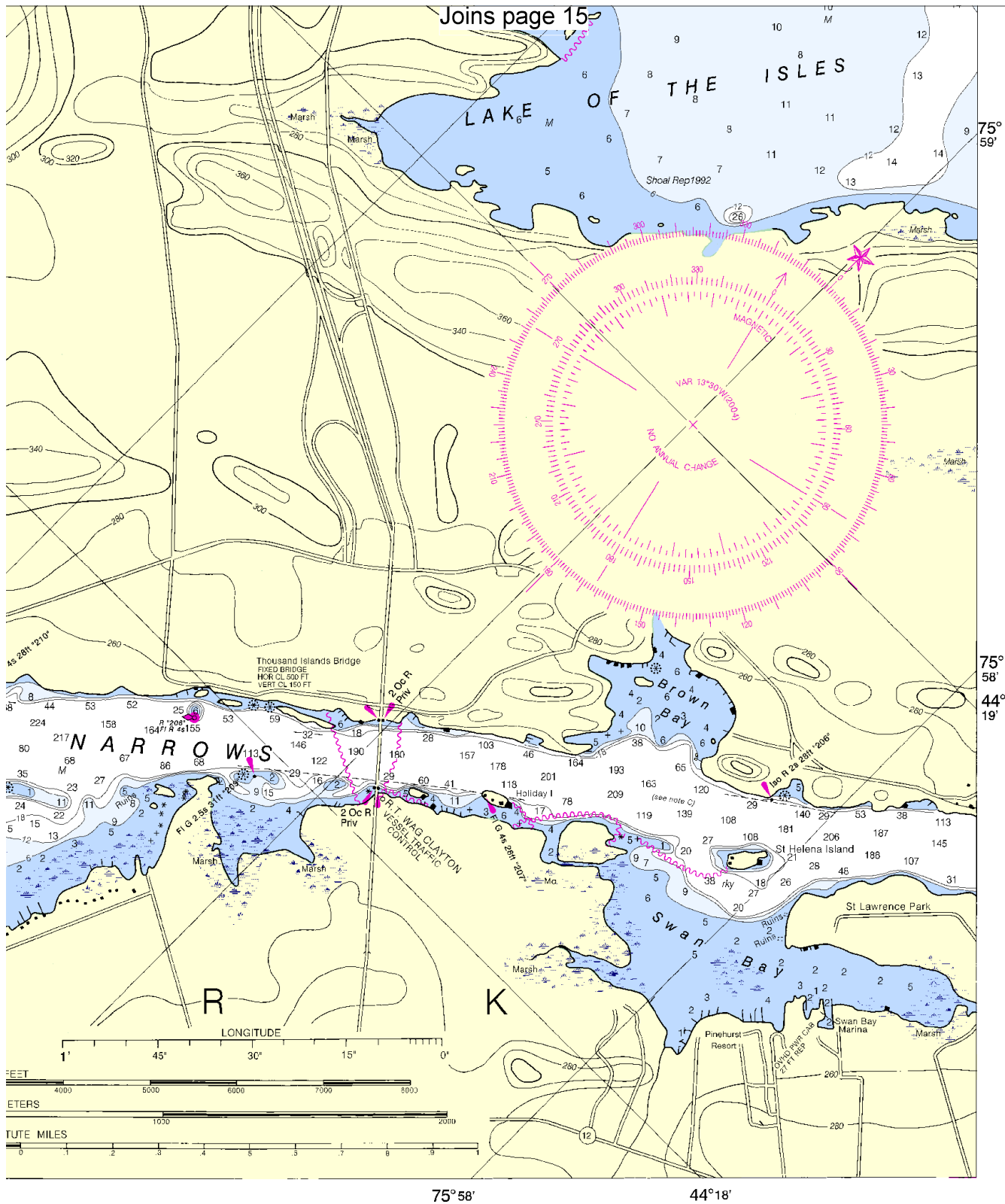


Printed at reduced scale.

— SCALE 1:15,000 —
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





St. Lawrence River, Gananoque to St. Lawrence Park

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:15,000

14773



ED. NO. 17



NSN 7642014010645
NSA REFERENCE NO. 14XHA14773

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 216-902-6117

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 716-843-9527

Canadian Coast Guard (RCC Trenton) – 1-800-267-7270 or 613-965-3870

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.